### CONGRESS

GENERAL BELKNAP ARRAIGNEI

THE PLEA, "A PRIVATE CITIZEN

LORD, MANAGER, WANTS MORE TIME

IN WHICH TO MAKE REPLICATION

Court Adjourned Until To-Morrow FAVING OUR MAGNIFICENT DISTANCE

SENATORS CONSIDERING THE MATTER

THE HALLET KILBOURN CASE RESTRAINED LIBERTY FINDS REDRESS

WITNESS YIELDED TO THE COURT

TELLSIPH OF THE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT Goddess of Freedom Smiles Again

### SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, asked that Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of citizens i.w. Finance.
Mr. BOGY presented a memorial of the Mer-

chants' Exchange of St. L sus in reference to the spiral service. Commerce, Mr. McKKILL, of Me., from the Committee of Appropriations, reported, with ninendments, the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other

udiciary, recommended monosucurrence in the House amendments to the bill changing the time of helding terms of the United States Desiries. Courts for West Virginia. Agreed to, Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Privi-

F. B. S. Pinchback the amount of compensation at a Senator, from the beginning of the term for then he claimed to be elected, to the date at then his case was disposed of. Mr. THURMAN gave notice that as soon as

possible he would ask to take up his motion to re-consider the electoral bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Railroads, reported the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain land grants to railoads in the State of Kansas.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to amend

ection 4220 of the Revised Statutes, relating to commerce and navigation. Commerce. Mr. MORTON gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to take up his resoto the Federal Government.

The CHAIR appointed Messes. EDMUNDS and had not yet been sworn for the trial of the im-peachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of

corred by the committee, and was conducted to the right of the Chair. The CHAIR then stated that legislative busi-

ness would be suspended, and the Senate would proceed to the consideration of the

DELENAR, inte Secretary of War. The CHAIR then directed the Sergeant-at-

Arms to make proclamation.

The Seeschant-ar-Arms. Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silent, on pain of fine and imprisonment, while the Semate is sitting on the trial of articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of Wer.

War.

The Chief Justice then administered the oath to the following Sensators Messrs. Allisox, Beinstein Capenton. Christian V. Coxkling, Dennie, Goldting and Romerson.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Secretary was directed to inform the House that the Senate is 10w sitting in its Chamber, and is ready to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and that seats are provided for its icansigers.

them.
Shortly after the managers of impeachment, attended by the Sergeant at Arms of the House, entered, and were announced and then conducted to the seats provided for them.
Mr. Manager IJ/RD said: Mr. President, in accordance with the invitation extended to the House of Representatives, the House has resolved itself into.

and will aitend.

The PRESIDENT pro-tem, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to wait on the House of Representatives and escort them to the seats Frorided. ovided. All the members of the House of Representa

tives then entered preceded by their Speaker. The Speaker took a chair in front of the Pressions, and the members took the chairs provided on the outside circle.

Such of the members of the House as could not obtain seats remained standing.

Mr. Cokover was then sworn by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Conover was then sworn by the Constitute.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment on the trial of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, on Wednesday, Auril 5.

The Secretary then read the return of the Sergeant at Arms, to the effect that he had served the process of the Senate upon the said W. W. Belknap, and the Chief Justice then swore the the Sergeant at Arms as to the truth of the return.

turn.
The Chief Justice then retired, escorted by the committee—Messrs, Edmunds and Thurnan.
The Sergeant-at-Arms then made preclamation, as follows:

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made preclamation, as follows:

"William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, appear and answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives."

Mr. Carpenter then arose and said: William W. Belknap, a private efficen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, in obedience to the order of the Senate to appear and make answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, appears at the bar of the Senate and interposes the following plea, which I ask be read by the Secretary:

The plea was then read by the Secretary. It interposes that the Senate has no right to take cognizance of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House, because at the time said articles were prepared said Belknap was not, nor has been since nor is he now an office of the United States.

of Fig. 2. The Parks of the Sunger Lord take not make to this plea.

In Manager Lord Description of the State of the United States and of the State of lows, and therefore he prays indigment whether the court will or can take cognizance of such articles of impeachment.

Appended to the plea was the oath of said Belknap as to the truth of its statements, subscribed to before Mr. Justice Daviz, of the Supreme Court.

When the reading was concluded, Mr. Carpenter said: "Judge Jeremiah S. Biack, the Hou. Montgomery Blair and myself appear as counsel for W. W. Belknap."

The PRESIDENT profess. directed the Secretary to take notice of the fact.

Mr. Manager LORD asked that the House of Representatives have time to consider what replication to make to this plea.

The PRESIDENT profess. The managers will please reduce their motion to writing.

The PRESIDENT profess. The managers will please reduce their motion to writing.

The PRESIDENT profess, suggested to the officers of the House of Representatives and to the members that they were at liberty to withdraw to sailt their convenience.

The Speaker of the House, the Sargeant-at-Arms, the Clerk and a number of members then withdrew.

Mr. LORD then, on behalf of the managers of OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES.

withdraw.

Mr. LORD then, on behalf of the managers of mpeachment, submitted a motion requesting on he part of the House a copy of the pica filed by W. W. Belkmap, late Secretary of War, and that the House desire time till Wednesday, the 19th estant, to determine what reply to make to said pica.

The PRESIDENT pro tem, stated there occur, no objection the request of the House was granted. The PRESIDENT pro tem, then inquired of the counsel for the accused whether they would be prepared to proceed on Wednesday.

Mr. Carpenter said that depended entirely upon what the House should do. As now advised the counsel thought they would be prepared to go on, but as they did not know what the House would do they could not say.

THE MANAGERS AND THE COUNSEL of stated in answer to the question of the Present pro tem, that they had nothing further to On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate, sit-

hen withdrew, and the Senate resumed its legisthen withdrew, and the Senate resumed its legislative session.

The unfinished business (being the bill to provide for the repaying of Pennsylvania aremue)
was then taken up, the question being on the
amendment of Mr. Bayann, providing that the
cest of paying the intersection of all streets and
avenues and all public parks lying and abutting
upon said avenue be paid out of the general revebues of the Bistrict, except the portions of such
intersections lying between the tracks of said
railroad company and two feet each side thereof,
which shall be paid by said railroad company.

The cost of the said payement lying between
the Botanie garden and a line two feet outside of
the westerly side of the said railroad track to be
paid by the United States, and after the aforesaid
deduction, the residue of the cost to be paid as
tolicws: By the owners of private property lying
and abutting on Pennsylvania avenue, in proportion to their frontage thereon, one third; one third
to be paid by the United States, and the remaining one third out of the general revenue of the
District of Columbia.

Considerable discussion ensued on the amend-

district of Columbia.
Considerable discussion ensued on the amendment, and
Mr. WEST submitted an amendment, which
Mr. BAYARD accepted, to provide that the United
States shall pay the cost of paying in front of THE PUBLIC PARKS.

He said the amendment as it then stood would make \$120,000 to be paid by the District, \$130,000 by the Government, and \$65,000 by the property holders.

Mr. ALLISIN thought the original proposition of Mr. BAYARD was the better one of the two.

Mr. INGALLS mentioned that a petition had been brought to him, signed by a large number of property holders, representing a large percentage of the private property on the Avenue, and the gentlemen who brought the petition said they were perfectly satisfied with the assessment as made in the bill. He hoped, therefore, the bill would be adhered to unde in the bill. He hoped, therefore, the bill would be adhered to.

The amendment of Mr. Bayans was then re-

Mr. DORSEY then moved an amendment, that

which was rejected.

Mr. DORSEY offered an amendment requiring the notice of assessment to be published in one or more of the District newspapers. Carripd.

Mr. INGALLS asked if the fact had been taken that once bortlons of the Mr. BURSEY said be had thought of that, but favored an entire new pavement.

The question was then on the passage of the bill. Mr. WEST said he should vote against it as an

bill.

Mr. WEST said he should vote against it as an act of injustice, because it would make the property owners along the Avenue, between the Treasury Department and the Capitol, pay \$34 per running foot along the Avenue in the past five years, while residents on other portions of the Avenue had laid less than \$5.

Mr. DORNEY reminded him that that was because the pavenent had been paid for in 2.65 bonds which the Government had paid for.

The lift having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, when Mr. HAYARD renewed his amendment, and said it was not just to impose \$50 much burden upon the property holders.

The amendment was adopted—ayes 25, noes 7.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that even with this amendment too much was exacted of the District government and of the property holders. He thought the United States should pay the whole cost, except that part of the Avenue which fronted on private property. The amount to be assessed on the District government was able to stand.

Mr. BAYARD said his entire amendment had not been read by the Clerk. He asked for its reading entire, as he had provided that after the desinctions made the United States shall pay one half of the residue, and the District government and the property-owners one fourth each.

Mr. DORSEY said the effect of this was to put ment and the property-owners one fourth each.

Mr. DORSEY said the effect of this was to put
three fourths of the whole cost upon the United

Mr. LUGAN said the proposition was neither just nor honest. It Senators were going to saddle the United States in this way, they might as well

and make the United States pay for the whole of it. He had never heard of such a proposition. He knew it was rather difficult to stand up here and oppose the spending of the people's money, but he had done it, and he proposed to do it.

The improvements in this District in the last few years had cost the people of the United States nearly thirty million dollars. Wealth was exempt from taxation in this District; the banker is not taxed on his stocks or his bonds, although he may have millions. This is done, it is said, for the purpose of inducing rich men to settle in the District. Thus you exempt these people from taxation for their benefit upon your own constituents. It is a legal robbery of the Treasury of the United States for the henefit of the people of the District of Columbia. This is setting a precedent to pay for the paying to all the avenues of this city out of the public Treasury.

### into executive session, and then adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that the Kilbourn matter came over as unfinished business and a question of high privilege, while the Committee on the District of less some arrangements were made, the Chair would be compelled to recognize that committee

Vt., announced that the District Committee was annious to report a tax bill for the District, next Monday was assigned that committee, and the House resumed the consideration of

THE HALLET KILBOURN MATTER, THE HALLET KILDOLEN MATTER,
which came over from Saturday as unfinished
business, to the exclusion of the call of States and
Territories for bills for reference.
Mr. LORD, of N. Y., addressed the House, taking the ground that this was not a question whether the House would reverse its action; not a question whether it had acted rightly, but whether, having rendered its judgement, it would now surrender its jurisdiction. He maintained that the House had the power, and it was its f habees corpus it would have the power to break sonal of the courts of the District in indicial ower, and the Supreme Court had repeatedly ecided that one could not take a person from

peared and notified the House that the Senate was sitting and prepared to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap, and that seats were prepared for the members of the House.

another of equal judicial power. He cited numer-

for the members of the House.

Mr. LORD, resuming, said that conceding the rower of the House to summon witnesses and to punish for contempt, the power of the House to hold was a part of the whole, and no court of co-ordinate jurisdiction had the right to interfere.

The Senate having announced its readiness to proceed with the impenchment trial. Mr. Londobtained leave to print the remainder of his remarks.

obtained leave to print the vasa recognized as entitled to the floor, but gave way for arrangements for the trial.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., raised the question whether the House should not attend the managers to the Senate, that body having prepared seats and extended an invitation. the House should not attend the managers to the Senate, that body having prepared seats and extended an invitation.

Mr. LORD said he had a conversation with Judge Edmunds, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who had stated that they had decided to invite the House over. He suggested that the managers retire at once and take their places, and that then the House, headed by the Speaker, proceed in a body to the Senate Chamber. Inasmuch as the Senate had extended an invitation to the House it was its duty to go over. Mr. HOAR, of Mass., said he had looked up the precedents, and had learned that the House had in each case attended at least once as a Committee of the Whole, accompanied by the Speaker and Clerk. He then moved that at 1 o'clock the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole accompanied by the Speaker and Clerk. He then moved that at 1 o'clock the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole and as such attend the trial of the Secretary of War in the Senate Chamber, and that it be accompanied by the Speaker and Clerk.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., said he favored the House going over as such in support of its managers. It would not then appear as having no interest and simply attending on invitation of the Senate.

After some desaltory remarks as to details of the arrangements, the motion of Mr. Hoan was agreed to, and at 1 o'clock the House resolved itself into

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., in the chair, and then, hended by the chairman, the Speaker and the Terk, left the Hail and proceeded to the Senate hamber. At 130 the members returned and the committee At 1:30 the members remained of that the Com-pose, and Mr. RANDALL announced that the Com-mittee of the Whole had, by order of the House, accompanied the managers on the part of the House to be present at the

TRIAL OF W. W. BELKNAP, LATE SECRETARY OF Mr. McCRARY then addressed the House on the Kilbourn matter, and said they were now asked to do what had been done by no legislative body in this country or in England for the past hundred years. Amid the doubts which surround the case, be thought the problem should be solved by the House as the courts would solve a similar question, by giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. The court having jurisdiction on a writ of habeas corpus would have jurisdiction on the legality of the question of the right of the House to put the question. This was the establishment of a precedent, and it should be most carefully considered. To assert that neither House could do no wrong, and could not commit a prisoner wrong fully, was to beg the question. He should pause long before saying the House had power to hold a witness whether rightfully or wrongfully, whether in violation of the Constitution or not.

He argued that the court hearing the hebest corpus had the right to inspaire into the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Society of the subject matter, and cited numerous legal decisions in support of this position, and pending a want of jurisdiction to discharge the prisoner. Should it be said that the House had the authority to go out and, without jurisdiction, drag in a person and hold him without redress from the habeas corpus? The courts had power to annul a law engeted by but branches of Congress and approved by the President, and should it be said that a single branch had higher power than the whole; that the House could do what both branches could not do, hold a prisoner beyond the centrel of the judiclary? Even the Mr. McCRARY then addressed the House on

ENGLISH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, and no one could claim the House had higher pre-regatives, was subject to an inquiry into its condition by the judiciary. Both English and American authorities sustained the right of the court making inquiry to have the body before it, and if there was a want of jurisdiction to order a discharge. In the only two cases between the State courts and the Legislatures of the States in Wisconsin and in Massachusetts) the decisions had been in favor of the courts.

say the House would hold for all time. He assumed the broad ground that when a man is in jail he has the right, on repreenting that he is unlawfully held, to apply to any court to inquire into the fact whether he is or is not unlawfully held. Was the House to claim a jurisdiction by a simple assertion? It was not the case of Hallet Kilbourn alone that the House was trying, but it was the broad principle whether the judiclary could review the action of the House of Representatives.

could review the action of the House of Representatives.

He took up a number of authorities cited by Mr.

He no. 2013 contested that they did not sustain
the ground that the court could assert no jurisdiction in the case. The court issuing the writwas, next to the Supreme Court, one of the
highest in the land, and the law gave it jurisdiction in habess cospus cases. As the law stands it
declares the body should be returned. If the
House thinks such cases should go only to the Supreme Court, let the laws be amended. Even
conceding that there may be doubts, he thought
the raffest way in this case was to give up the
body of the prisoner. He appreciated the necessity of the House possessing power to conduct its
inquiries, but he did not believe the courts would
attempt to abridge that power. If the courts did
wrong the House had the right of preferring
articles of impeachment, but if the House
trampled down the rights of the courts and the
citizens there was no redress.

Mr. HOUSEER of Miss, and if he thought the citizens there was no redress.

Mr. HOOKER, of Miss, said if he thought the House was, in adopting the majority Teport, violating the right of the citizen to his liberty he should hesitate before easting his vote for it; but if the House had not the right of restraint of a recusant witness, sitting as

then it and all other courts were powerless. He contended that one court could not demand, on a writ of habees corpus, the body of a person under trial or undergoing sentence by knother court. If this was the case, then every prisoner in the penitentiaries could sue out a writ. The House would be deprived of all power to punish for contempt if the power was given to the courts to take a person from its custody at any time, as was proposed. He combatted the idea that any weight attached to the supposition that Kilbourn had no evidence implicating any one responsible to the House, and said it was first for the House to establish its authority to ask the question, and when the question was answered, if the prisoner had no evidence, then let him go. to establish its authority to ask the question, and when the question was answered, if the prisoner had no evidence, then let him go.

Mr. FRYE, of Me., said he had intended to discuss the legal bearing of the case, but the latences of the hour prevented it, and he would therefore only make a few suggestions. He reminded the Democratic side of the determination with which that side contended against the suspension of the habens corpus in 1871, and again in the last session, when the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. HANDALL, won a world-wide reputation for his opposition to the pending proposition. The course of the Democratic party has been consistent in favor of the hebras corpus with, but today we see the Democrats in the House arrayed against it. This was not an individual case; there were forty investigations going on, and there might be a hundred American citizens deprived of their liberty without redress. Referring to the doctrine of the majority, that the House could confine a man at its with he said it was an elegant opportunity to punish the newspaper correspondents who amnoy us now and then. Mr. CLYMER, who had been treated injustify by the newspaper men, could call any one of them before his committee, ask him any question under the sun—who struck Billy Paterson' if you please—and if he declines to answer thrust him into prison, and no power can release him.

He believed the House should send the body before the court, and if he was remanded here offer a resolution and pass it at once dismissing Kilbourn without bail.

Mr. HURLBUT of 181., argued that the Constitution was made not to preserve the perogatives of the House, but to pretect the rights of

REPUSE TO ACCUPT THE PETCEN

without the body, and hold the officer who made the return as guilty of contempt of the court. If such a view was taken by the court what would be the position of the Sergeant at Arms. The correct basts for the House to go upon was, that the law bound the Executive, the Secate, the House and the judiciary, and outside of the law there was no liberty.

Mr. TUCKER, of Va., offered an amendment to the majority resolution, directing the Sergeantat-Arms to appear before the court by counsel and move to quash the proceedings under the writ, or to take such other measures as he may be advised as necessary to raise the question of the validity and propriety of the writ.

He contended that the connection of the Government with the Jay Cooke & Co. failure made the demand upon the witness of the highest propriety, and any judge hearing the statement of the facts in the case who would not remand him would either have no knowledge of law or corruptly disregard it. He proposed that no return to the writ should be made until the question of the jurisdiction of the court had been pleaded to. As to the length of time that the witness could be held only to the close of the existing session, and cited English authorities to sustain this view regarding the term.

Mr. TUCKER was then advocating his position in

he term.

Mr. Turker was then advocating his position in

regard to the motion to quash, when—
Mr. GARFIELD called his attention to the statute, which said that the writ should issue if it did not appear from the petition that it should not issue. That, he said, was the opinion of the

Mr. TUCKER said the prisoner was heard through his counsel.

Mr. GARFIELD then cited the Irwin case, and

said the Judge had refused to hear a motion to quash the indictment.

Mr. TUCK ER said if the Judge refused to hear a motion to quash it would show that corruption had spread from the real estate pool to taint the cruins of the courts of the District.

In response to questions by Mr. BLAINE, Mr. TUCKER in the course of his remarks made a rather curt reply that the gentleman again showed that he was no lawyer.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. BLAINE rose and said the gentleman had taken occasion to twit him upon being no lawyer. He thanked God that he was not a lawyer trained in the same school with the gentleman from Virginia, who as Attor. that he was not a lawyer trained in the same school with the gentleman from Virginia, who as Attorney General of the State of Virginia gave an opinion that the local authorities outlid take possession of the United States mails. He thanked God he was not such a lawyer. He thanked God further that he had not been trained in the school which the gentleman represented with great ability—the great State rights school derived from Jefferson and other Virginia statesmen. And yet he could stand here to-day to maintain that the House possessed a power possessed by no other branch of the Government, to commit a prisoner without the possibility of a revision of its act. Jefferson had said in a letter that our

GOVERNMENT WAS SO CONSTRUCTED ersal. The gentleman says, this has the power to take

The gentleman says this has the power to take any person on any pretense, and imprison them at the will of the House, and there is no redress. It thank God, again, that I have not learned law in that sehool. (Applause.)

Mr. TUCKER said that what the gentleman had taken as a fling, in reply to an undertoned and conversational discussion, was not intended as offensive. The gentleman from Maine had, in a discussion on points of law with Mr. Laman a short time since, shown that whatever else he might be, and whatever else he was fitted for, there was one thing he was not; that was that he was not a lawyer. He merely intended to say that the gentleman had again shown, as he did most signally on that occasion, that he was no lawyer. There was one thing he was—he was a Phalisee.

HE THANKED GOD HE WAS NOT A PHARISER. The gentleman says he thanks God he is not as am. I thank my Heavenly Father that ther was no comparison between them. [Renewed as blause.] was no comparison between them. [Renewed applanse.]
Mr. BLAINE asked if he had not given an opinion, as stated, as Attorney General of Virgin'a?
Mr. TUCKER said he was Attorney General of the old Commonwealth, and he was as proud to represent her in that office as he was to represent her on this floor. The gentleman had, instead of studying law, spent his time in hunting points upon members with which to twit and taunt them when occasion presented. The opinion was, he thought, given before the war.
Mr. BLAINE, (derisively.) It is good at any time.

Mr. BLAINE. And the gentleman holds to his opinion to-day?
Mr. TUCKER. 1 de hold to that opinion to-day.
Mr. BLAINE. That the Post Office Department may be invaded by a county justice of the ment may be invaded by a county justice of the peace?

Mr. TUCKFR said the difference between the power of the Federal Government and that of the State was so wide that even the untutored mind of the gentleman might see it if he would.

He said that whenever he arose to speak on any subject the other side seemed to assume that he was talking State rights, and State rights, which was to go along with the bloody shirt in the coming contest, were brought up. The hero of the bloody shirt was at the other end of the Capito and the hero of State rights was here. IA Yoice, "And where is the 'Unknown." II And the Unknown, he could not tell where he would be found.

Mr. HURD then, at 4:30, demanded the previous question, and it was seconded. He then yielded the first half of the remaining hour, reserving thirty minutes for himself to close.

Mr. LORB, of N. Y., argued that the questions were pertinent, and should be answered, and that it was in the power of the House to compel an answer.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., oursest the resulution sub.

swer.
Mr. JONES, of Ky., supposed the resolution submitted by the committee. He had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and that Constitution raid that the

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

vasion. If the respectful return is made it must be accompanied by the body. Otherwise the return would be imperfect. What right had this House to suppose that the District Court would not recognize the power of the House and remand Kilbourn to the custody of the officer of the House? But even if the court should release Kilbourn it would be better that he should escape better that all the Belkmaps in the country should escape than that the Constitution should be violated or any citizen be deprived of the privileges of this great writ, which has been the palladium of liberty for generations since the days of Charles

II. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that a listener to the discussion would suppose that the House had suspended the writ of aboost scryps, but it had done no such thing. That writ itself, in express terms, provided that it should not apply to persons who had been convicted and were serving. term of imprisonment.
Mr. JONES, of Ky, said this was not a paralle Mr. LAWRENCE replied that it was because

Kilbourn was undergoing a punishment for con-tempt. He then proceeded to argue that Con-gress was supreme in this District, and that the court here—its creature—could not review action.

Mr. HURD, of Obio, said it had been contended that there was no precedent for the proposed action, but if he read the Irwin case aright, the last Congress had substantially fixed a precedent, for while it, directed the Sorgeant-at-Arms to take Irwin to the court, it directed him also to hold him in custody. If the House should surrender Kilbourn upon the demand of the court, they will practically

LOSE THE CUSTODY OVER HIM, and he would escape the power of the House. Gentlemen who had argued against the report of the committee argued to some extent upon fallacies. One of these fallacies was that the writ always inhered as a natural right, but British law did not so regard it. A second fallacy is that the body must be produced with return. A third was that in refusing to obey the writ the House practically denies the jurisdiction.

A fourth fallacy is that this court has a right to revise the action of this House. That is not the question here. It is not even asserted that the Supreme Court of the District has the power, but it is claimed that a single judge in chambers can revise the action of the House. He wanted to have this matter determined in a court of last resort—the Supreme Court of the United States—and that could-only be done by retaining the custody of Kilbeurn, and letting the court decide whether it would arrest the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt. After that a writ of error would lie, and then the whole question could be determined. He regretted the political aliusion that was made by Mr. Fave in this debate. He for one was proud of the record of the Democratic party on habeas corput, and this was not a denial of the writ. It was only an assertion of the authority of the House.

The first question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Tucken, of Va., directing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to make return, but to appear by counsel and move to quash the writ, and to take such measures as would test the propriety of issuing the writ.

The amendment was rejected by a rising vote—yeas 86, nays 149.

The dression then recurred upon the substitute reported by Mr. Lynde, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

Received. That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby directed, to make careful return to the writ of habeas corpus as their taken on the substitute reported by Mr. Lynde, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

The work of Representatives to answer LOSE THE CUSTODY OVER HIM

1-	Ballon,	Hartridge,	Roberts.
)ť		I for feedback	Branch and an area
10	Banning. Bass;	Hatcher, Hathorn,	Robinson,
W	Beck,	Hays.	Rusk.
e	Rell.	Hender.	Sampson,
	Rining.	Henderson.	Sampleson.
1-	Blaine.	If the street series.	Savage,
r	Blair.	Hoge, Hopkins,	Sayler,
a	Hlount,	Hopains,	Seelve.
0.	Boone,	HOSKINS.	SHERROW.
e	Bright, Kan.	Hoskins, Hubbell, Funter,	Singleton. Singlekson. Smith. Pa.
σ.,	Brown, Kan., -	Brunner,	- contain to
e	Burchard, III.,	Fiuritius.	Smith, Ga.,
6	Butchard, Wis.,	Hyman,	Springer,
	Caldwell, Lenn.	Jense.	Strait.
- 4	Brown, Kan., Burchard, III., Burchard, Wis., Calawell, Tenn., Campiell, Chandler,	Hones, M.J.	Stone.
2	Cason,	Kamon, Kelley,	Stowell.
e f	Caswell,	Kimbail.	Tarbox.
	Casacia	Knott,	Thornburgh.
ı	Cate, Clark, Mo Cochrane.	Lapham.	Throckmorton,
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t I	Commer.	Luttreil,	Transaction of the second
e I	Conger,		Turker.
v I	Crapo.	Lymeter	Van Voichas
٠,	Crounse.	Lyndei Mackey, S.C.,	Van Vorhes, Vance, Ohio,
	Culberson.	Mackey, Pa.,	Vance, N.C.,
١.	Cutler,	Marron	Wait.
- 1	Danford,	Magoon, MacDongall, McCrary, McDill,	Waldron,
1	Darrell,	Med cars	Walker, N. Y.,
гΙ	Day.	Methill	Wallace.Pa.,
	DeBolt.	McFariand,	Walling,
,	Denison.	McMation,	Walls,
	Dobbins.	Mamalan	Ward
. 1	Douglass.	Millier. Millien.	Warren, White, Whiting,
;	Dunnell,	Milliken.	White.
	Durand,	Mills.	Whiting.
٦	Durbana.		Wigginton, Willard,
	Enmes.	Morgan, Norton,	Willard,
	Eghert, Evans,	Norton.	Williams, A.S., Williams, Wis., Williams, W.B., Willis,
- 1	P. VEIDS.	4 F11 X W.C.	Williams, Wis,
	Farwell.	or Neith,	Williams, W. B.
r: I	Fantkuer.	Packer,	Willis,
	Felton.	Page.	Wilshire, Wilson, lowa, Woodflurn,
1	Fort.	Par-ons,	Wilson, Iowa,
il	FOSTEE.	Phetps,	Wondingth.
П	Franklin.	T. SELECE.	AR AN L. TAR USE ATE.
	Freeman.	Plateted.	Young-165,
٠,		NAYE.	
ા	Ashe.	Goode,	Neal,
1	A LE LONG	Hamilton of X	Seas.
- 1	Atkins, Banks.	Harmilton of Lord	New. Phillips of Mo.,
	Barnum.	Hancock.	Piper.
1	Bland,	Harris of Va	Randall.
1	Bradford,	Harris of Ya Harris of Ya	Ren,
: 1	Marine Marine and	Williams for how	
	Cabell, Caldwell of Ala	Hereford -	Riskite.
. 1	Culdwell of Ala.	Hewitt of Ala.	Hobbins of Pa
	Caulfield,	Hill,	Scales,
1			Silvery & Leave
٠.	Clark of Ky Clymer, Collins,	Hooker,	Sparks.
ď	Clymer,	House,	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Collins	Hunton.	Teese-
١,	6. 4890 H.H.		Terry.
- 1	Cox.	Kehr.	Thomas,
- 1	Devis.	Larmer	THERE'S
: 1	Dibrell.	LAWTERNEY	Warddell.
- 1	Ellis,	Lewis	Walker of Va.,

Delegates to Cincinnati and State Committee The following is a list of the delegates and alter ates elected by the late Republican conventinates elected by the late Republican convention of Virginia to the Cincinnati convention:

At Large-Hon. J. F. Lewis, Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, Win. N. Stevens, R. H. Carter.

First District-Delegates, J. B. Sener, P. J. Carter: alternates, L. R. Stewart, E. W. Massey. Second District-Delegates, J. P. Dezendorf, J. M. Dawson; alternates, Win. Stevens, M. McDivitt.

Divitt.
Third District—Delegates, O. H. Russell, J. W. Poindexter; alternates, J. R. Popham, J. Crump. Fourth District—W. L. Fernald, Ross Hamilton; alternates, G. S. Richards, H. R. Hooper.
Fifth District—Delegates, D. S. Lewis, J. P. DeHaven; alternates, J. T. Hunnebus, J. B. Stoyall. DeHaven; alternates, J. T. Hunnebus, J. B. Stovall,
Sixth District—Delegates, J. H. Rives, George V. Case; alternates, S. Patterson, L. F. Loup,
Seventh District—Delegates, J. W. Porter,
Joseph Harrison; alternates, R. S. Shelton, E. Terry,
Eighth District—Delegates, William Miller, O. Bianchard; alternates, F. L. Van Auken, R. Bundy. Bundy, Ninth District—Delegates, Jacob Wagoner, W. S. Okey; alternates, W. F. Slater, J. M. Rose,

The following are the members of the State entral Committee for the several districts Second District—H. B. Nichols, George Cook, C. W. Lassiter. Third District—D. W. Bohonon, A. A. Spitzer, . Crump. Fourth District-M. R. DeMortie, George S. Richards, Jos. Jorgenson,
Fifth District—O. P. Wooten, W. H. Pleasants,
B. C. Adums.
Sixth District—Ro. Alexander, J. F. Wilson,
D. J. Woodfin.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the State Central Committee met. (Hon. C. P. Ramssleil chairman, and Col. Jas. D. Brady secretary, and organized by selecting the following executive committee? Col. S. F. Chamberlain, chairman; S. J. Quinn, H. B. Niehols, Josish Crump, G. S. Richards, O. R. Wotten, J. F. Wilson, S. M. Yost, F. L. Van Auken, F. J. Bramball and D. W. Bohannon.

Col. J. S. Richards was made treasurer, and it was decided that five members of the executive committee constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The resolution indorsing Mr. Blaine is as follows:

W. L. Woods.

John Jameson, of Washington, D. C., one of the oldest head clerks in the railway postal service, has been appointed a special agent, and assigned to duty as assistant superintendent of railway mail service in the Post Office Department.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. SCENES AT THE BELKNAP TRIAL THE EX-SECRETARY IN THE SENATE

BABCOCK CASE-A LIE NAILED

This was ada		of 161 wass to 1
	obten ny w vote	of 165 yeas, to 7
nays.		The same of the sa
Tue rote in e	detail was as foll-	ows:
	YEAS.	2 C
Adams,	Frost,	Poppleton,
Ainsworth.	Frye.	Potter.
Anderson.	Garffeld.	Powell,
Sagby.	Goodin.	Prast.
Hagley, Gro. A.		Purman.
Invier J. H.	Hardenbergh,	Reflly, Jas. B.,
lagley J. H.,	Harris, Ga.,	Ries
laker, N. Y.	Harrison,	Robbins, N.C.
Ballon.	Hartridge,	Roberts.
Sanning.	Hatcher,	Robinson.
Kassa	Hathorn,	Ross, Page
Heck,	Hays.	Rusk.
Self.	Hendee.	Sampson.
Staine.	Henderson.	Savage.
Stair.	Hoge,	Sayler.
Blount.	Hopkins,	Seciye.
Soone, -	· Hoskins.	singleton.
Kright,	Hubbell,	Sintifekadar
trown, Kan.	Munter.	Singlekson.
Surchard, Ill.,	Huritut,	Smith, Ga.,
turchard, Wis.	Hyman,	Springer.
abiwell, Tenn.	Jenks.	Strait.
amphell.	Jones Ky	Nievenson,
bandler.	Kamon,	Stone.
Breit.	Kelley.	Stowell.
aswell.	Kimball.	Tarbox.
ate.	Knott,	Thornburgh.
Tark, Mo	Lapham.	Throckmorton,
ochrane.	Leavenworth.	Townsend, N. Y.
onger,	Luttreil,	Tucker,
ook.	Lynell,	Tuffs.
rapo.	Lyndes	Van Vorhes,
rounse.	Mackey, S.C.,	Vance, Ohio,
niberson.	Mackey, Pa.,	Vance, N.C.,
utler.	Magoon,	Wait.
Panford,	MacDongall.	Waldron,
barrell.	Met rary,	Walker, N. Y.
bay.	McDill.	Wallace. Pa.,
beBolt.	McFarianet;	Walling.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., offered a resolution that in the further business of the impeachment trial the House appear before the Senate by it managers only. Agreed to.

The House then, at 6:06 p. m., adjourned.

eral impression that this bill was to be signed yesterday attracted a large number of the lately-discharged employees of the Printing Bureau to the Treasury, where the chief and his assistants were eagerly beset with inquiries as to what was to be done. Of course, all that can be done will be under the limited appropriation, and to its extent the bureau will probably be in full operation by the end of the present week. The regulations for issuing silver under the new law have not yet been completed, though the Treasury authorities were setting on them for some time yesterday. They will probably be promulgated to-day. Demands for silver in exchange for fractional currency are already becoming extensive at the Department. On the 28th of January Mr. Buckner introduced a resolution of inquiry directing the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the House a complete are stockholders in national banks. The Comptroller put a man on the thing at once, and soon had to detail seven more. During the past month there have been thirty-six men hard at work getting up the tables, and the duty has seriously interfered with the work of the bureau. The information is now ready to go to Congress. It weighs over two hundred pounds in bulk, and will make, when printed, three volumes of 900 pages each. When that ple is opened the Congressional birds should begin to sing economy in printing. It will take a man forty days, reading eight hours aday, to go through the testimony taken before the Naval Committee, and that is not one twentieth part of the investigation testimony that is to be printed by the House.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The following the for the several districts, cleeted by the convention:

First Bistrict—T. W. Taylor, J. J. McDonald, G. J. Quinn.

Second District—H. B. Nichols, George Cook, Woodfin. enth District-E. W. Early, S. M. Yost, G. A. Jackson.

Eighth District—B. W. Hoxie, L. L. Van Auken, A. F. Braxton.

Ninth District—F. J. Bramhall, John Walsh, Peter Singleton. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"Having implicit confidence in the personal worth, honor and integrity, and in the political soundness and sagacity of Hon. James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine, and believing that he will uphold and defend the Constitution as if is, and make this nation loved at home and respected abroad, we hereby declare our preference for him as the nominee of the National Republican Convention for President of the United States."

Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, is in the city, stopping at 108 C street northwest, with Col W. L. Woods.

New York, April 17.—Col. Bridgiand, United States Consul to Havre, who is here, will leave to-morrow for Washington to appear before Mr. Basuing's committee to answer the charges against him in connection with alleged irregularities while he was supervisor of internal revenue in Texas, all-of which he comphatically denies.

or any other matter connected with his case; that he did not see Col. Joyce at Jefferson City in regard to the Babecek case, and that he had not been consulted in regard to any of the testimony that was to be produced.

The chairman of the committee stated that Mr. Brodhead said before the committee that he had been informed by a detective that Collector Parker had manipulated the testimony of McGill, but that the committee were now satisfied that the information was untrue. Collector Parker at the close of his testimony requested that McGill be subponed to testify in regard to this matter. The committee, however, being of the opinion that the restimony of Brodhead had been fully answered, thought that the testimony of McGill was not essential, and therefore declined to ask for his appearance.

The Emma Mine Investigation. Carpenter Master of the Situation

O. A. Gager, who acted as Parke's agent after the latter left London, testified that he-after the "cave"-finding that Emma shares were decl ning, sold, at a large loss, sixteen hundred of them between three and four days in June, 1872, without receiving any orders to do so from Parke, THE ENGRAVING BUREAU BILL

IT : IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

Scenes at the Impeachment Trial. The scene in the Senate vesterday was one to emind you of the days when the trial of Andrew Johnson commenced. Yesterday was Easter Monday, when thousands of children were pluging on the hillsides in the west park of the Capf-tel, and handreds and hundreds througed the corridors and passages through the Capitol itself the galleries were filled deorkespers were stationed on the steps approaching the galleries to keep the crowd away. No tickets or passes were needed. It was only a question of who came first in the serving out of places to sit and be comfort-able. All of the galleries were well filled, but none to repletion, except the reporters' gallery which was crowded evidently with the riff-ralf of creation. About half the men there had no business, and it was utterly impossible for a legiti mate newspaper man to get near his sent and work. Seats were provided for members of the House back of the last row of Senate chairs, and there was no crowding. Speaker Kerr sat forward, next to Senator Morton's seat. The managers on the part of the House took their places on the left of the Vice President and in front of the

Sale of Government Bonds.

Revenue Appointments.

pointed gauger for the First district of Tennessee; E. M. Bell and Wm. Bierschenek for the Second

Asking for Pardon.

Pierrepont refers the subject to District Attorney

Naval Orders.

Engraving Bureau Bill.

The President yesterday signed the bill to provide for a deficiency in the Printing and En-

graving Bureau of the Treasury Department,

The Pacific Railroad Cases in Congress.

The Babcock Case-Another Lie Nailed.

Mr. Brodhead, special counsel in the trial of the whisky cases in St. Louis, Mo., testified be-

gers on the part of the House took their places on the left of the Vice President and in front of the Senators, while Gen. Belknap sat on the right, next to ex-Senator Carpenter, on the one side, and Montgomery Blair and Judge Black on the other. The table in front of them, on which their manuscripts and law books could be laid, had evidently never been placed there by the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, for on it was a nice looking ink-siand, and a silver pitcher, with a titty-cent glask alongside of it. If it had been the House of Representatives there would have been a twenty-cent inkstand and a tin cup, or perhaps a water bucket, so right has the system of economy become. General Belknap did not look at all depressed in spirits. He sat an almost passive looker-on, and was warmly congratulated by the manngers on the part of the House as he went out. Several members of the House as he went out. Several members of the House as he went out. Several members of the House cane forward and grasped his hand, noticeably Charles O'Neill, Clinton McDougall and Judge Hoar. The galleries were filed with about as respectable and fine-looking a set of gentlemen and ladies as ever sat there together. There was no enthusiasm in the scene. Ex-Senator Carpenter second to be master of the situation. He was evidently accustomed to the Senate, and spoke with an air of confidence that did him great credit. Mr. Lord, on behalf of the managers of the impeachment, had not much to say, but he spoke as a man who knew what he was about, and did not say sity more than what befitted the occasion. One noticeable feature in the proceedings was the advent of the Chief Justice, who came in with his long black gown flowing ca traile, and swore in the officers of the court. Major French, the Sergeant at Arms, took a long breath, and Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he went home from his office and retired to bed about mid-night. His friends noticed that during the day he appeared to be laboring under great mental excitement, owing to an attack made upon him through the columns of the Alexaudria Gazette. The article in question charged him WITH BEING A DEPAULTER o the Government, and also attacked his family he did not owe the Government a farthing, but that truth never overtook falsehood, and his friends might believe it. It was noticed during the day that he was quite melancholy. It will be remembered that he was badly injured in the head and body at the time of the disaster in the Capitol at Richmond, a few years since, from the effects of which shock to his nervous system he never fully recovered. This, together with his advanced age—being upward of sixty years—found his mind filty-prepared to stand up against the miserable attack in this newspaper, and he appeared to completely break down under it. It has been ascertained that he left the house

It has been ascertained that he left the house about 4 o'clock in the morning, with nothing on but his shirt and drawers, and it is believed that he went immediately to the river and ended his troubles by drowning himself. The river has been dragged ever since his disappearance, with the hope that his body might be found, but as yet without success. His friends here claim that this miserable attack upon him through the columns of this paper was inspired by Congressman Goode and his satelites, who is now misrepresenting this district in Congress, to which the people lairly and bengestly elected 100h. Jas. H. Platt at the late Congressional election, and, as is reported, for the purpose of destroying his rejutation with the people of the district, as Goode wanted to get rid of him as a prospective Republican candidate in eposition to him at the be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury offers for sale nearly gix millions of Government bonds

in payment of the judgments against the Geneva award. The bids will be opened on the 24th in-

Something of the Manner and Cause of His

Death.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: This community has been under an intense

tate of excitement since Wednesday last, owing

to the sudden and mysterious disappearance from his house, about 4 o'clock that morning, of the Hon. L. H. Chandler, pension agent at this place.

Negrolk, VA., April 17, 1876,

this fall. In all human probability, so far as the lamented Chandler is concerned, Mr. Goode can now go back to Congress without opposition from namented thandler is concerned, Mr. Goode can now go back to Congress without opposition from lim.

Mr. Chandler was a lawyer by profession. He came to Norfolk from Maine many years before the war. In politics he was a Whig, and was an able and eloquent advocate of the principles of that great party, frequently stumping the State for its candidates. He was the elector on the Bell and Everett ticket for this district in 1860, when they carried the State, and he had the honor of helping to cast the vote of Virginia for the first time against the ticket inhelded Democratic. When Virginia resolved to go out of the Union and commit political suicide, the voice of Chandler was against secession. For his love to the Union and the old flag he became a marked man by the secessionists. On his return home to Norfolk from Washington, about the commencement of the rebellion, he was arrested by the Confederate General D. H. Hill, near Yorktown, in March, 1861, tried, convicted and sentenced to be shot as a spy. Through the interference in his behalf of Governor Letcher. Hill was prevented from carrying the sentence into execution. He was taken to Richmond, and allowed to return to his home in Norfolk, and leave, with his family, under a flag of truce. He left Norfolk in the flag-of-true boat in March, 1861, went North and was appointed by Albert T. Love has been appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the Thirtieth district of New York; Henry Scroggins, Seventh, Kentucky; Thos. E. White, First, Tennessee; John P. Dilling-ham, Second, North Carolina. S. M. Dyer is ap-Application has been made for the parton of Con. Maguire, convicted at St. Louis of whisky

Captain Robert Shufeldt is ordered to examina-tion for promotion, Master Wm. M. Wood is or-dered to the Alarm. Paymaster John H. Stephenson is ordered to duty in charge of the naval depot at Nagasaki, Japan. Assistant Paymaster S. R. Stanton is ordered to the Alarm. Passed PRESIDENT LINCOLN S. R. Stanton is ordered to the Alarin. Plassed Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett is ordered to the receiving-ship Worcester at Norfolk. Lieut. Chas. F. Morton is detached from the Colorado, and ordered to the Alert at New York. Lieut. E. J. Prime, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Lackawanna at Mare Island. Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding, from Nagarsaki, and ordered home.

united States consult to Matanzas. He returned to the United States in 1863 to accept the appointment of United States in 1863 to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for Virginia from President Lincoln, which office he filled with credit to himself and honor to the Government until his removal by Johnson in 1866, upon his refusal to indorse "my policy." He leaves a family consisting of three daughters and two sons. His wife died several years since. He was comparatively poor, for at the time he was driven from Virginia. In 1861, the Confederate government confiscated all his property, consisting of stocks, bondi, &c. He was generous to a fault, a lawyer of unblemished reputation, lived a life of usefulness, and foll a victim to persecution growing out of his love for the Government established by Washington, Jefferson and the mighty patriots of the Revolution.

After the above had been written, reports had been industriously circulated and found their way into the Richmond papers, that L. H. Chandler had left Norfolk on the moraling of his disappearance in a Norwegian bark which had cleared from Norfolk that day. But to-day, 19th instant, his body was found floating near Fort Norfolk, in Elizabeth river, badly decomposed. Chandler goes to join the thousands of other victims to rebel hate, engendered by the war. He was the United States District Attorney that drew the indictment for treason against Jeff Davis in the United States District Attorney that drew the indictment for treason against Jeff Davis in the United States District Attorney that drew the indictment for treason against Jeff Davis in the

[From the Boston Journal, April 15.]
The funeral of Mrs. General Benjamin F. Butler, which transpired in Lowell, Fast Day, was one of the most impressive services ever held in the city. Distinguished people from Boston—among whom were Wendell Philips, Collector others-New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and even farther West and South, came to do homage to one whose years were full of useful homage to one whose years were full of useful-ness and goodness. But not alone in that was the significance of the event. The common peo-ple of the city mingled with her neighbors to do reverence to the kindly, affectionate spirit which had departed. The services, and they were three in number, occupied the entire afternoon. The venerable Rev. Dr. Theo. Edson, of St. Aun's (Episcopal) church, conducted all the exercises. He spoke briefly at the home in Belvidere, and offered prayer.

concerable Rev. Dr. Theo. Edson, of St. Aun's (Episcopal) church, conducted all the exercises. He spoke briefly at the home in Belvidere, and offered prayer.

The remains, encased in an elegant broadcloth covered and silver-mounted metallic casket, reposed in one of the pariors. The face and figure could be seen. The features were the look of peaceful repose, and she seemed like one of life in a pleasant sleep. In her hand was held a rose. No other colors to contrast with the snow white robes were seen inside the satin folds, but upon the top of the casket rested a beautiful floral anchor and wreath. At the head, upon a black pedestal, was a superb crown. At the foot, upon a vine-draped prismid, was a large white pillow of exotics, from which arose a crown bearing a cross. On either side was a tall cross of ivy, relieved by spears of wheat; before, an upright harp, Pendant to cach side of the casket was a star; while from the chandelier hung a cross and star. Each piece was composed of the rarest flowers, and each a tribute of some near friend. Beside, the large apartments were richly addrined with flowers, heavily tading the atmosphere of the mansion with their fragrance.

The gainering of relations and most intimate friends was very large. When the body was carried forth, a line of over forty private and public carriages followed with friends to St. Ann's. Crowds of people had assembled at respectful distance from the grounds, and a line of citizens extended to the church, a mile away. In and about the church-yard was an immense throng. The hody of the church had been reserved, but the side-sittings and aisles were crowded. Mrs. Butler had long been a communicant there, and her devoted pastor and friend with great feeling performed the burial service of the Episcopal Church. He supplemented the usanl form by delivering a short address, in which he speke beautifully of the true nobility of her womanhood. His tender words to those who mourned were the outpouring of the crector's spirit. In her Christian life he on the Judiciary yesterday in relation to Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry why the Credit Mobilier suits against the Pacific railroads had not been pressed. Mr. Evarts said that the defense was ready, and that the Government was likewise prepared to go on, but that the court had postponed the suits, and there was no fault except on the part of Congress, which body had not given them precedence, and of courso they had to await their turn on the calendar. Mr. Evarts also argued the Lawrence bill creating a sinking fund-to pay the interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroads. He said that the Supreme Court had decided that the companies were not obliged to pay their interest until after thirty years from the date of the issue of the bonds, and that the bill was unconstitutional, because it proposed is new contract against the consent of one party contracting. He offered in settlement the old proposition of the Pacific railroads, which was to create a sinking fund at the rate of so much per annum, or to yield public lands in payment of interest. His argument was long and exhaustive upon his side of the case.

The Babcock Case—Another Lie Kailed. fense was ready, and that the Government was

### BRAZIL'S MAJESTY.

DOM PEDRO'S NARROW ESCAPE HE LEAVES FOR SAN FRANCISCO

HANGS HIMSELF

ORLER TO ESCAPE HANGING

THE PEACE OF CHINA DISTURBED

Two Large Insurrections Inaugurated

### OUR ROYAL GUEST.

without receiving any orders to do so from Parke, who was at that time on his way to Salt Lake. After reaching Salt Lake Parke telegraphed him to purchase two thousand shares, which he did at from £18 to £19 a share. In response to this information, which he communicated to Parke, the latter cabled him to purchase at par, or under, five thousand shares. The witness had purchased 2,005 shares when, the market going up, he could not fill the order.

The witness further testified that while Lyon and Johnson were in London they were connected with the bear party, and published statements andverse to the mine, which they kept up all the summer and fall, and there was also a concentrated effort to destroy the confidence of the English directors and in the property itself. Parke consected that the witness should close out his interest in the company, and he did so about the 20th of November, and came home. During his connection with Parke, he never heard Parke express any distrust or doubt in the value of the mine or its permanence. Parke always ead the mine was worth what it was sold for. The witness was in England in 1873, while the testimony was being taken in the Emmanme sult against the vendors. It was not said by any one that Parke used improper or unfair means to effect the sale.

The committee adjourned till to-day. Accident to Dom Pedro. New York, April 17.—About 7 o'clock this morning as a carriage containing the Emperor of Brazil and his party were being rapidly driven down Sixth avenue it was run into by a heav wagon, belonging to the Kniekerboeker Ice Com-pany, and badly wrecked. The Emperor and party escaped injury, and another vehicle being

rocured they proceeded to their destination. THE EMPEROR SERING THE SIGHTS. New York, April 17 .- This morning the Eur peror of Brazil left his hotel with Mayor Wick ham, Comptroller Green and other city officials to call on Governor Tilden, and afterwards visit the institutions under the care of the commission ers of charities and corrections. In the evening the Emperor will visit Wall street, the custom house and some of the down-town exchanges.

DOM PEDRO LEAVES FOR SAN PRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Emperor of Braziand suite, leaving the Empress and her female attendants at the Fifth Avenue lotel, started by hired conches at 6:50 o'clock p. m. to-day, and arriving at the foot of Chambers street passed over by ferry-boat as ordinary passengers. At the Jersey City depot they entered a Pullman pelace car and at 1:25 o'clock p. m. Started for San Fran-cico. There was no crywd and no demonstrations.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY. A Man Hangs Himself to Escape Hanging. EASTON, PA., April 17,-Theodore Garren, e Jutchinson Station, N. J., next door neighbor t acob Young, who was found in his house murdered on April, hung himself this morning. A letter was found in his pocket stating that he knew some people thought him guilty of murder-ing Young; that although he was innecent of that crime, he committed suicide for fear of being arrested and punished for a murder for which he had not committed. The unfriendly feeling which existed between Garren and Young and the former's actions since the murder gave rise to a suspicion that he had committed the crime Garren has not been in sound mind for severa He was 50 years of age and leaves a wi

A Large Break in the Mississippi Levees. MEMPHIS, April 17.—Advices from Bolivar county, Miss., state that the levee broke in front of Col. Wade's plantation on Friday evening, about a mile below Brick Ridge crevasse. The water rushed through with frightful velocity, and it was with difficulty that Mrs. Wade and he daughter were rescued, the whole of this alluvia ers and Pollock's, L. W. Wade's, J. G. Yerger' Morgan Easton's, Greene Clay's, Field Miller's and Major Edmunds'. The water is pouring into Williams' bayon and Seers' creek, and will overflow many valuable places, including Colonel Moore's and the hedge place. The water is now running over Egypt rigge, which never occurred before.

### THE HEATHEN CHINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The steamship Crocus arrived here to-day from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, with a cargo of rice and 882 Chinese ship should sail direct to this port, but two days out from Kong Kong the Chinese mutinied, complaining of the food and water. The mutiny was quelled without loss of life, but in consequence of the trouble the ship put into Yokohama, where an extra crew of 40 men were obtained. It had been given out here that on the arrival of the Crocus the anti-Ceolie societies would mob the passen-gers, and a strong police force was stationed at the landing. The Chinamen were, however, un-disturbed on their way to China town.

PITTSRUM. P.A., April 17.—The National Labor Convention, composed of delegates from different labor organizations throughout the United States, met here this morning. The convention was called to order by George Murcott, of Philadel-phia, and J. L. Wright, (tailor,) of Philadelphia,

business, with full attendance. An inquiry made at this time developed the fact that the main

object of the convention is the more perfect unit-ing of the interests of the laboring man as opposed to the massing of capital and influence by emto the massing of capital and influence by em-ployers.

The committee on permanent organization re-ported the following list of officers: President, John M. Davis; vice presidents, J. L. Wright, F. M. Harland, John Stine, A. Storer and L. Lon-brept: secretaries, Fred. Farmer, H. M. Talbot and F. Widemer; treasurer, Geo. Blair. The re-port was slightly amended and adopted.

President Davis took the chair and made a brief address of thanks.

The list of delegates was called over, when it appeared that about one hundred and fifty trade organizations were represented.

CRICAGO, ILL., April 17 .- A meeting of th nanagers of the various railroads operating east of St. Louis was held here Saturday afternoon, to effect a pool arrangement on all business origin-ating at that point, somewhat similar to the Eastern railroad combinations. The character of the movement was set forth several weeks since. It was proposed to pool the gross earnings of all the lines, as is done by all the Eastern trunk lines, but owing to the fact that a number of the roads are bankrupt this idea was abandoned at the neeting on Saturday, and it was arranged to pool the gross earnings on all competing business to and from St. Louis on the basis of the earnings of he various roads for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875 the various roads for the years 1873, 1874 and 1873. The roads concerned in the arrangement are the Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago and Alton, Toledo and Wabush, Vandalia, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis. An executive-board, composed of J. C. McMullen, of the Chicago and Alton; J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia, and E. Waldron, of the Ohio and Mississippi, was elected, with power to agree upon a tariff to be observed. The new arrangement will enter into effect to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—Mr. Harrison fur nishes the following card in correction of tha which appeared in the Morning Journal: which appeared in the Norning Journal:
When the article appeared in the Sessimel of the Union Pacific railroad management I was greatly surprised, as I ad not been instrumental directly or indirectly, in giving this matter publicity. In January, 1878, f telegraphed Hon Jeremiah Wilson, chairman, in relation to som valueless Fort Smith and Little Rock land-grambounds held as assets by the Union Pacific Rail road Company, for which the books of the company showed they had paid a large sum of money and gave certain questions to be asked. pany showed they had paid a ingression of money and gave certain questions to be asked.

In noticing the reports of the daily examination of the committee no such questions were ever put by them, and then on February 3, 1873, wrote to the chairman more fully about the matter. It any attention was ever given to the letter or tele gram I was never Laforned, I am conscious I have been faithful to my trust, I am ready and willing to go before any tribunal or Congressional committee whenever called. I have no desire to conceal facts or shield any nerson.

### MOBILE, ALA., April 17 .- The Blue, or Penny' ing belonged to the American Missionary Society and has been used since the war for the education of colored people. It was insured in Northern and Eastern companies. The inmates saved most of their clothing, but lost property to the amount of 44,000, including a fine library belonging to Mr. Lord, superintendent, valued at \$1,000.

The Emerson Institute Burned.

New Obleans, April 17.—The Supreme Court today decided that the Issue of \$2,500,000 of State bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad, under act No. %, of 1871, to be invalid and uncon-stitutional on the ground that the constitutional limit of the State debt had been reached when the bonds were issued, that the issue was fraudir.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION. An Enterprising Reporter Comes to Grief.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The sub-committee of the House Naval Committee investigating the navy yard transactions met to-day and re-examined Ely Cattell, Naval Constructor Hartt, Major Boyd, of Pennock & Co.'s rolling mill, at Ches. terville, and a man named Parkhurst, of John

Reach's ship-yard, at Chester.

During the examination several pieces of plaster from the ceiling of the room fell upon Chair-man Whitthorne. An examination was made, and it was found that an enterprising reporter and it was found that an enterprising reporter had secured the room in the hotel inunelizately above the committee's room. He had bored a hole through the floor and ceiling, and had inserted a tube under the plaster centre piece around the chandelier, and was taking down in short-hand the testimony of the witnesses when caught by the proprietor. He was taken before the committee, who laughed heartily over the affals, and considered it one of the best things of the service. The eminent journalist, however, was sween not to reveal what he had heard, and was allowed to depart.

CHINA AND JAPAN. Insurrections Disturbing the Peace of China. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The salvices brought by the British steamship Crocus are of Hong Kong to March 15, Shanghai, March 15, and

Yokohama, Japan, March 25, A disastrous epidemic has broken out near sochow. The disease is imperfectly known. Death is almost immediate upon the seizure of the victim. Several villages have been depopulated by the disease.

Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition at
Philadelphia continue to be dispatched from vari-

our ports of China our ports of china.

Two formidable insurrections are now disturbing the peace of China, one in Kivor-Ying, which has gained great strength, the rebels having been joined by the Imperial tropos sent to quelt the the rebellion. Several interior cities have been taken and are held by the rebels. The second insurrection is in Shan-see, and is formidable.

Insurgents Defeated-Destruction of Crove. HAVANA, April 17.—The Mataneas Aurora rehundred insurgents, commanded by Cecilio Gon-zalez, crossed the Clensga de Zapata from the jurisdiction of Alacranes, between Haclenda Zapata and Mateo Alonzo, about twenty-five miles south of Matanzas. The troops met the raiders near Mateo Alonro, killed four, and compelled the rest to retreat. The Governor of Matanzas assembled the volunteers, and after recommodering Matec Alonso and Cocodrilles went to the Canas plantation, whence he returned on the 18th.

The drought is severe in the island, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuclta Abajo region the tobacco crop is in bag condition.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Desperate Riot in Limerick. London; April 17.—A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick to-day. Messrs, Eure and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for that city, had amounced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession, numbering some thou-sands, consequently marched to that place. A body of Nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument, at-tacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered after a fight, in which many persons were badly injured. The police and the military were badly injured. The police and the military were under arms, but abstained from interference.

# Progress of the Diaz Revolution.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 17.—A special dis-patch to the News from Brownsville yesterday says that a Government force has occupied Victoris, the capital of Tamaulipas, and demanded of Gov. Corales whether he has pronounced for Diaz. He is at San Fernando, together with the State Legislature. Gen. Escabeda reached Mon terey yesterday with 600 Government cavalry.
The revolutionists are exacting forced loans from the merchants of New Laredo, Mexico. The con-

Another Safe Burglar. NEW YORK, April 17 .- On Saturday evening Thomas P. Somerville, a lawver of this city, was arrested pursuant to instructions from Washing-ton, where an indictment had been found against him, charging him with being concerned in safe burgiary. He was then allowed to go on his own recognizance until this afternoon, when he appeared and gave bail in \$5,000 to stand his trial.

this city, while standing on the platform of a car, and extending his head beyond the car, was struck by a fast train coming in an opposite direction at Penn Valley, and his head was literally knocked off his body. Both arms and legs were

A Man's Head Knocked Off.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—An Italian named Francisco Vincenti was fatally stabbed last night by a fello-countryman named Pasenia Cararine

# while attempting to defend a woman with whom he was walking, and whom Cararino had struck in the face. Cararino was arrested. Jealousy was the cause

Eight Men Perish. St. Louis, April 17.—The tow-boat Dictator, belonging to this city, collided with the bridge at Hannibal, Mo., this morning, and was completely wrecked. Harry Young, the clerk, and eight of the crew, whose names are not reported, were

Louisville, Kv., April 17.—The tanners of Louisville to-night resolved to exhibit their industries at the Centennial Exhibition. Steps for the immediate preparation and shipment of goods were taken. vill send a team to the Centennial Exhibition

this summer, where a match with an Indian twelve will be arranged. BOSTON, April 17.—The ladies of Lexington, Mass., have shipped a large case of goods to Charleston, as a contribution to the fair about to be opened there in aid of the proposed monument in honor of the hero of Fort Monitrie. TORONTO, April 15.-The educational depart-

## ment have shipped, altogether, 105 packages to the Centennial. Fifty-six cars in all have left Ontario for the Exhibition, and live more go to-night. New York, April 17.—Tammany Society to-night re-elected John Kelley Grand Sachem.

RAGUSA, April 17.—Sclavonic advices from Zubri state that an engagement has been fought between the Turks and insurgents, in which the Turks were defeated. PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 17.-Twelve young ladies were invested with the reil of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy to-day, at the Protestant Ca-thedral by Bishop Hendriken.

Bertin, April 17.-The Porte had again drawn Bartin, April II.—The Porte had again drawn the attention of the Powers to the attitude of Servia, whence, as it is stated, the insurrection is continually drawing supplies.

London, April II.—There was a large demonstration in Hyde Park to-day in favor of the liberation of the Tichborne claimant. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 persons were present. LAWRENCE, MASS., April 17.-The Merrimack

river is very high, and about forty-five hundred

mill operatives are out of employment in consequence. No danger is apprehended.

NEW YORK, April 27.—John Farrell, aged fifty, was shot and killed yesterday morning by John Taefe, aged thirty-two, in the hall-way of the residence of both parties in East Twenty-cighta street-during a quarrel about wages. Taefe was an employee of Farrell's. FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J., April 17 .- While &

party of twelve of the inmates of Dr. Trall's hy-gienic institution, at this place, were out sailing on Sunday afternoon, the beat, when opposite the Florence from works, capsized, drowning Mrs. Miller and daughter, of Maquoketa, Iowa. The boat was overloaded. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17. - The barge Keystone

## of the Philadelphia Transportation Company's line, came in collision with the abutment of the bridge here yesterday and sunk. A farge quan-tity of Centennial goods belonging to business men in this city were ruined by the accident. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The First Night of "Inflation-A Pronounced

Success.

The comedy of "Inflation," by Mesure. Locks and Gaylor, had its first representation at the National theafre last night. A very large andi-ence honored the authors and actors with their ence honored the authors and actors with their presence. It was large in point of numbers, and especially brilliant in qualify. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General were present, and also a remarkably large number of the most prominent Senators and Representatives. As for the play, it was a positive, unqualified success. The audience was unusually large, and the interest in the play held them till the going down of the curtain on the fifth act. Repeated, long-conest in the play held them till the going down of the curtain on the fifth act. Repeated, long-continued and evidently hearty applianse was liberally bestowed. The plot of the piece we gave yesterday. It is only necessary to say that it is a somewhat broad but exceedingly effective satire, well-intentioned and spiendidly exceuted. Mr. Jennings as Nasby is rich and unctuous, and the Pogram of the evening, Mr. Denham, was excellent. Altogether, the play was a second, a pronounced success, and it will doubtless attracting and tendently in the play was a second.